### TOPICS IN LONDON.

MRS. LANGTRY: MRS. BANCROFT; THE TIMES: MR. SWINBURNE.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TERRUNE.
LONDON, December 9.
Mrs. Langtry's appearance the other day in semiprivate theatricals at Twickenham, and the annonneement of her appearance next week at the Haymarket Theatre, seem to have convinced everybody that she has adopted the stage as a profession. But that is not quite so. The most that can be said is that she is making experiments with a view to acting. At Twickenham she astonished her audience by her complete self-possession and knowledge of stage business. It was her first appearance in one sense. She had never before taken part in a strictly theatrical performance, yet of anything like stage-fright and nervousness there was no sign. She showed also a surprising knowledge of some other things essential to dramatic success. She knew how to move about the stage, how to sit down, and how to come in and go out-all these being matters apparently simple but really difficult to the novice. But Mrs. Langtry has served an apprenticeship. For some years she has been, one may say, before the public. She has moved and had her being beneath a fiercer light than that which beats upon the stage. In every drawing room, in the street, in the park, Mrs. Langtry has been stared at as no woman was ever stared at before. She is always acting, said an ill-natured rival. There is a sense in which the same may be said of any woman who goes into society. It involves no reproach. In Mrs. Langtry's case it

has been a school for the stage, and she may well

enough have profited by it. The truth, however, about Mrs. Langtry's professional plans is this: She means to adopt the stage as a profession provided she can act. She
will not go before the public merely as a beauty, to be looked at and admired. And she will play Miss Hardcastle, in Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," at the Haymarket next Thursday before a genuine public, in order to test her capacity. A morning performance is to be given in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, with the Prince and Princess of Wales as "patrons," Mrs. Laugtry as star, and a number of well-known professionals to fill the piece. The house has not been packed. Tickets have been sold to the first comer. Of course they sold readily. On Monday last, ten days before the performance, not a place was to be had anywhere in the house. If the verdict of this audience is favorable, it is probable enough that Mrs. Langtry will devote herself seriously to theatrical studies. She can afford to wait. Familiar as her name is to the public, she is still in the early bloom of her beauty. If it be permissible to hazard a conjecture as to her age, I should say she might be twenty-two or three. There is unhappily no school of dramatic art in Eugland such as exists in France, and the actors and actresses of every position on the stage are practically self-taught. That means that in the immense majority of cases they begin wholly untaught. If Mrs. Langtry en tered on her career to-morrow, she would have as fair a start as anybody. But I believe she means to have recourse to such teachers as there are. The rudiments of elecution may be learned, after a fashion, even in England, though there are few actors who have availed themselves of this advantage. Most of them have taught themselves acting at the expense of their andiences, as our generals taught themselves war at the expense of their troops.

The regular season at the Haymarket has opened with something like a failure. Mr. Tem Taylor's · Plot and Passion" is a drama for which the society comedy company of the Bancrofts has not the requisite capacity. Perhaps it would not much matter if nobody had precisely the gifts needed to bring success to such a piece. But the production of it here was one of those mistakes which the most experienced maragers are doomed to make at times; pursued, as they are, by the passion for novelty. The house was all but riotous on the first night. The critics were in a mercitul mood, and softened down the failure as much as justice would permit; but failure it was. "A Lesson," on the other hand, proved a triumph for Mrs. Bancroft. It must not be supposed that her Lolotte is the Lolette of Madame Chaumont, any more than the "Lesson" of Mr. Burnand resembles the "Lolette" of-really. I forget who wrote the French original. Mrs. Bancroft and Mme. Chaumont have not much

The most remarkable thing about the production of this trifle is the consternation it produces among some of Mrs. Bancroft's admirers. It is the fashion to speak of this lady as mistress of all the secrets of comedy, and she has been put upon a pedestal which she must at times find to be of an awkward clevatien. A clever actress she certainly is-more piquant, original, and lighter in style than one often sees on the English stage. But the depths of Philistinism in art have never yet been sounded, and the Philistine has just reappeared from a fresh plunge with a fresh discovery. Mr., Bancroft, he cries out breathlessly, is degrading herself by dancing a jig-or whatever it be. How can an actress of her rank and position so far forget herself? And there are dark hints that she is in danger of reminding the public of those early days when she trod the stage in tights and gauge. Mrs. Bancroft was, in fact, I believe, a ballet-dancer; and considering what she is now, the fact is not discreditable to her, but creditable. A good ballet-dancer must be a good actress; a great one stands far higher in her profession than a moderately good actress. Mrs. Bancroft has the good sense to disregard these weak shricks, and goes on dancing whatever her part requires her to dance; which certainly cannot be anything of the ballet kind.

Some of the London papers are amusing them selves by pointing out the more astonishing of the mistakes for which The Times has managed to create itself a reputation. Their exposures take a wide range-mistakes in proofreading, mistakes of pure ignorance, mistakes of mere carelessness, mistakes due to bad information; and many more. They are only too numerous, and they are sometimes of a kind which, in a journal of such a reputation, every journalist must regret to see. A newspaper is not bound to know everything, but it is bound to know whether it knows or not, and not to say it knows when it does not know. Perhaps nothing ever more startled the little, world of journalists than the announcement of The Times on that memorable 13th of October last, touching the Cabinet Council of the day before. No decision had been taken with respect to Ireland, we were told. Within an hour or two, London was ringing with the news of Mr. Parnell's arrest. The Cabinet had simply taken the most important decision of the year. Mr. Delane would never have made a mistake of that kind. He might or might not have known what had taken place at the Council, but he would have known whether he knew or not. Last week The Times announced, in its most conspicuous place and type, that Parliament would meet in January. It was prorogued that day till February. Not many days later came another conspicuous piece of mis information as to the date of Prince Leopold's marriage, which to a good many people is much more interesting than the meeting of Parliament. These are but a few samples. If one were to explore the American field in the same paper, others might be given in abundance-such, for example, as the statement that "the Congress was opened at noon to-day and presided over by Judge David Davis, But accuracy in American matters is what nobody expects from the "leading" journal. We have, however, to acknowledge our obligation to it, and to its too well-known Philadelphia correspondent, for full accounts of whatever in the Guiteau trial is most disgraceful and discreditable to America.

Mr. Tennyson's "Despair; a Dramatic Mono logue," which was published last month in The Nineteenth Century, is followed this month by "Disgust; a Dramatic Monologue," in The Fortnightly Review. The second is a brilliant burlesque of the first. It is not signed, but is undoubtedly Mr. Swinburne's; and is preceded, like the other, by a short argument, as follows: " A woman and her husband, having been converted from free thought to Calvinism, and being utterly miserable in consequence, resolve to end themselves by poison. The man lies, but the woman is rescued by application of the

stomach-pump." Mr. Swinburne has proved before now that he can write as good nonsense verses as Mr. Edward Lear himself. Did a thin volume, en-titled "Heptalogia," ever make its way over to you? That also was published anonymously, but was known to be Mr. Swinburne's, and was made up of versified travesties of popular poets, Mr. Tennyson among them, and Lord Lytton as well, who will be likely to remember to the day of his death the sting of the lash laid on his poetical back. As for Mr. Tennyson and his preacher-poem, he can hardly complain of the ridicule to which he has laid himself open. If he chooses to take part in a controversy between Science and the Church, well and good. But he must expect to be reminded that he is oft his own ground. His "Despair" was meant to be taken seriously. Mr. Swinburne's "Disgust may also be taken seriously, if anybody likes. G. W. S.

THE RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA.

A TALK WITH EX-GOVERNOR STANFORD. THE RAILWAYS THROUGH THE SOUTHWEST-AGRI-

CULTURE, WINES AND KEARNEYISM-NEW-OR-LEANS AS AN OUTLET FOR PACIFIC COAST PRO-Ex-Governor Leland Stanford, of California,

rrived a few days ago at the Windsor Hotel. In speak ing of the Southern and Central Pacific Rillways he said: "These Southern railways will develop an im mense business in a country that has previously been practically inaccessible. A great market will thereby be opened to California. Indeed, such is the case now; for antities of such supplies as chicken, fruits, eggs, fresh meats, etc., are being sent down from Southern California Arizona. I do not think the Southern Paeine Raslway will have any particular advantage over the Central in winter, because the idea that snow is a great drawback to travel on the Central is a tais take. There is no considerable number of miles of railroad north of Mason & Dixon's line where there is se little trouble from that cause. The Union and Central are very free from annoyance by snow from the Missouri River to Sacramento. Except at the summits of the mountains, where there is ample protection by sheds, the snow is not deep, hardly averaging more than a foot along the line. On the other hand, the tourist travel of the Southern Pacific is evidently not affected by th heat of summer, for people have been travelling over the road for three years, and in the dry atmos phere of that section a high degree of tempersture by no means causes the suffering that it does here.

"Now, in regard to the country through which the Southern Pacific runs, Arizona, rich in minerals, though having no such todes as the Comstocks, has a very wide distribution of minerals. This gives a more general and larger business and employment to more people that when the ores are concentrated. The Californians and Eastern people are meeting in the Southwest, the former being largely interested in mining enterprises, in which placer mining predominates, particularly in Arizona, and the latter more especially in New-Mexico. The local business of itself is ample to sustain the Southern Pacific, as is the case with the Central, where last year 72 per cent of the whole business was local. The through business of the Central was therefore 28 per cent of the whole, and of this a large part originated west of New-York, and found the Central its natural route. The Southern Pacific will be a centinuous line, and the shortest line from San Francisco to New-Orteans, and this distance is much less than to New-York. Now the interests of the Southern and Central will not conflict. The latter runs northeast from San Francisco for 300 or 400 miles, and the former runs almost directly south, so that when they make the eastern bend they are 500 or 600 miles apart. The through business of the Southern Pacific will be in the coarser, bulkier products that cannot afford the longer rall journey over the Cen tral road. In developing the country and aiding Califormin the Southern Pacific will assist the business of the

"Now, take the position of California. The State has an immense amount of good land not taken up. It has what I believe to be the finest climate in the world; its mountains act as a erage reservoir of water with which to irrigate the bottom lands and plains. In short, the State ha every natural advantage, yet less than 100,000 people are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Labor, and much of it is needed, for with that climate the weeds grow a of it is needed, for with that climate the weeks grow as fast as the wheat. Now, the Southern Pacific, being the shortest line, will be able to make it a own rates, and immigrants will find that they can go to California so cheaply by this route that they will naturally begin to pour into the State. You must remember that California is as large as New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania, with Virginia, perhaps, thrown in; but this great expanse of land is in want of labor and development which will be furnished by the railroads. Last year the exports of wheat, wool and wine from California were valued at \$50,000,000. Now all the wheat is shipped East by way of the Southern Facilie to New Greans.

"The chief agricultural product of California new is wheat, but it will beyone, California wines are desined to drive out the French wines, or most of them, rou

imported article. The trouble with California wine has been that everybody thought he could make wine. The care and attention necessary were not realized. The grand requisite is to kee, everything clean and sweet, for a single drop of sour matter will affect the wine." Returning to railroads, ex-Governor Stanford said: "There will be several lines of railroads pheroins Mexico from the line of the Southern Pacific, and I tions that they will be uncessful. In regard to transcontinental business and the prospect of competition between New-York and New-Orleans, at present most of the business naturally comes to New-York or Baltimore. New-Orleans is, of course, unprovided with the facilities necessary for a great shipping port. But if you ask me about the future, if New-Orleans were properly equipped, I can only repeat that the shortest land carriage across the continent is by the line of the Southern Pacific and its connections to New-Orleans."

In regard to the after effect of "Kearnevisio," ex-Governor Stanford said: "I think in its results Kearnevision was a good thing. He was a bintont demagogue, but he only repeated what demagogues in 'bodied shirto,' as we say, had said before time. But he methods and language were such as to call down the condemnation of the more thougathi working men and people. Words that had passed almost unnoticed when coming from midder demagogues roused rebuck and opposition in his case, on account of the violence and havesness which it was plain his method led to. And so, through the very lack of restrain of this man, Communical and more rule with a determined hostility."

# A BLIND NEWSVENDER.

"Papers, evening papers." The crier was the blind newsman, Gilbert Hayes, who for a year has been selling papers at the junction of Broadway, Fifth-ave and Twenty-third-st. He is young yet, being apparently about thirty-three years of age. Four years ago be kicked upon the left shoulder by a borse, his head was knocked against a beam, and his right eye was pierced by a projecting spike. The eye had to be removed, and the left eye soon became useless through sympathetic

His voice has a peculiar quality and intonation, like that of a man groping his way in the dark. Unlike nest newsyenders, he does not desert his post except One evening he was making his way home along Broad way. He was carrying his heavy care, as usual, at every few steps he strikes against the pavement to make sure of bis way.

"Going bome?" The Taibune reporter said to him, as he joined him.

You seem to walk about as well as if you had your "Weil, I get along pretty well, sur. I've got used to Cun you see any difference between day and night!" No, sur; it's always night with me ever since I lost

Are you not afraid to run against somebody or some thing t" "Well, no, sur; not very much. I can generally steer clear of anything of that kind. I can feel it front of no like. Now if you hadn't spoken and stood right beside me there, close, like that—"

there, close, like that—" Papers," he called out, and having sold one, he went "If you should come up to me I'd know it. I should feel you. I can't tell how it is, but I think it's my breath sometimes. You see my breath goes out of me, and if anything is near me my breath seems to stop and turn back on me. So I can tell every time. Now when I am roing toward a post and get near to it, I always have that peculiar feeling, and it serves me for eyes. I've neard tell that bats' wings are sensitive like in that sort of way; that when they come near a post or a tree or anything like that their wings feel it and they turn away quick as a wink. It's semething like that that keeps me from running against anything or any person."

quick as a wink. It's something like that that keeps me from running against anything or any person."

"How do you know when you come to a cross-street!"

"O, I can feel it in the air. It feels open like. I can feel that just as easy as if could see it. I can tell exactly when I come to the opening, and I know within a foot just where I am to step down to cross over."

"No danger of being run over then, when you are crossing!"

"No, sur; I can hear anything plain and know just own for it is aven.

crossing t" No, sur; I can hear snything plain and know just how far it is away. So I can calculate just when to cross over. I can never get anything, though, that will take the place of my eyes. Good-night, sur."

# MeFARLAND ACQUITTED.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 24.-The arguments of both sides in the trial of McFarland, the Molly Maguire, at Uniontown, Pa., were concluded this morning, and after the charge of the Court the case went to the jury, who, after being out an hour and a half, returned a verGAMBETTA AS PREMIER.

HOME VIEWS OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
PARIS, November 17.
Gambetta is at length in office as responsible Prime Minister. Will the new Cabinet last? He and his colleagues anxiously put this question to each other, and it may be assumed that they do not answer it to their own entire satisfaction. I expressed to you in a previous letter my opinion of the majority, and conveyed to you my impresson that it was not a solid one. Gambetta now finds that, if he does not give the Chambers a vacation extending into the middle of January, his Government will not live through the year. All his strategic thlents will be employed to obtain subsidies, without which he cannot take up the Tunisian running of the Ferry Cabinet, and to get himself interpellated on his general policy. Were this done, he would adjourn the Chamber until January. So that the interpellation may not appear a comedy, it should be made by a Deputy of the Opposition secretly favorable to him. Gambetta and his friends had intended to put forward M. Edouard Lockroy, the step-father of Victor Hugo's grandchildren, as an interpellator. The Head of the Cabinet went to the trouble of paying an evening visit to the aged poet, and so also did the new Art Minister, Antonin Proust, in order to secure the good offices of Lockroy. Both were so cordially received that it was thought the Deputy in question would comply with the desire of the Premier. A report that Lockroy was going to interpellate the Government was published in all the Ministerial organs the day before yesterday. But yesterday morning a communication appeared in the Eappel from Lockroy, in which he said that he did not intend, and never had intended, to question Gambetta in the Chamber on his general policy.

Cl menceau, on the day on which Gambetta read the Ministerial Declaration in the Lower House, and Cuzot in the Senate, obtained, on a division on a

public. It was then that the great orator thought of elevating to the executive function the staff of the Lepublique Française. Allain Targe was asked to be Minister of Finance; Spuller to be Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Paul Bert, Minister of Public Worship and of Public Educa-tion; Gongcaud, who writes the military and may al articles, Minister of the Marine; and Rouvier, who directs the trade reports of that journal, Minister of Commerce and the Colonies, M. Joseph Reimach, whose aggressive pen was used in attacking in the olumns of the Kepublique the Gladstone party en the eye of the last general election, was offered the onfidential post of Chet de Cabinet of Gambetta. But he is reserving himself for a higher function It is intended to make Rane, the director of la petite Republique Francaise, Prefect of Police. The fight-ing editor of the Opportunist organ will probably be sent to Algeria as Secretary-General of the Civil Governor. Who the Civil Governor is to be is not yet decided. "The patriotism" of M. de Freveinet has been appealed to. But he suffers from liver-complaint, and would ill bear a hot, relaxing climate. He also wants to be in France to make sure of his reelection to the Senate. M. de Frey-cinet will probably be a candidate in Paris, which is not likely to send him again to the Luxembourg, and in the Tarn et Garonne, in which his personal and family influence is not inconsiderable. He is a untive of Montauban, and was a member of the Protestant clan there previous to 1870.

One of M. Gambetta's appointments has been improdent; and two worse than improdent, M. Paul Bert is the right man in the right place at the Minplace at the Ministry of Public Worship. In his last public speech at a meeting at the Chateau d'Eau, at which M. Gambetta presided, he in the most outspoken way affirmed that religion and the religious sentiment were gigantic founts of immorality. He will at the Department of Public Worship be at once judge and party, for he is too blunt and impulsive not to say out what is in his mind, or avoid getting into disputes with ecclesias ties. It is easy to esteem and admire Paul Bert. and indeed to hold him in affection. But Gambetta should never, unless be intended to break down the Concordat, have thought of offering him the Min stry of Public Worship; and Paul Bert should, when it was oftered to him, have declined to accept it. Imagine Colonel Ingersoll directing the Vestry of an Episcopal Church! He and his function would not be more incongruous than M. Paul Bert and his second portfolio. Paul Bert has great and even grand qualities. But he is without line sensibili ies, is devoid of tact, and in no wise a man of the world. His peculiar scientific pursuits have not tended to refine his rich, irrepressible Burgundian nature. For a number of years he operated in corpore vili in Claude Bernard's laboratory, to find out scientific laws. Thirty dogs a day were frequently vivisceted and experimented upon with paisonous and other alkaloids. The minimum was never under twenty. It was Paul Bert who discovered by means of subcutaneous injections that there are three alkaloids in opium, and that one of them, nicine, "insures the slumbers of a saint in Paradise." I use the words in which M. Paul Bert nimself related to me the experiments he made with the aikaloids in question. The saint in Paralise was, in his mouth, only a figure of speech. He believes in civic and domestic virtues, but not in Christian saintliness; and as for Paradise, why, " it is a long way off, and nobody who may have gone there has ever been able to revisit this world to tell ne about it." The experiments in Claude Bernard's laboratory were excellent for science. But they did not correct what was excessive in Paul Bert's good qualities, or in the too virile education he had reserved from a widowed father. There was no mother, elder sister or maiden aunt to take an absorbing interest in him when he was a child. The sensibility of Renan was induced by his sister Rosalie's loving guardian-hip, from the hour of his birth to the day of her death at Beyrout m 1861. Paul Bert was the object of paternal tenderness only. His father was everything to him. Women teach children what they ought to love. Bert the elder taught his boy, who must have been a bright, warm-hearted, albeit rude and impulsive, little fellow, to hate the King, the aristocracy, and the priests, and to look upon the Roman Catholic religon as an invention of the three orders, who de signed it for the purpose of keeping the rest of the human family in servitude. It is to be apprehended that M. Paul Bert will treat roughly the bishops and priests under him, and have no more respect for their teelings than he had pity for the dogs on which he experimented in Claude Bernard's laboratory. But he will be in sympathy with the teachers, male and female, of the primary schools, with the children they instruct, and he will do all he can to promote the advancement of learning in girls' schools of every kind. M. Paul Bert said to me a short time ago: "An ignorant woman is always superior to an ignorant man, because she is directed by sentiment. A well-instructed woman, provided her brain is developed in normal conditions, is the

M. Allain Targe is too fend of sacrificing to Bacchus to be intrusted with the exchequer of one of the richest nations of the world. I have often seen him in the lobby of the Chamber in a maudiin state. He tipples at the refreshment bar there.

softened and poetized by feminine sensibility."

whenever a dull debate is going on. I heard him one evening, when he was the worse for the alcoholic beverages that he had imbibed, contend, in the drawing-room of a widowed lady, that there was no haim in those ofteness against conjugal morality on which the interest of French dramas is pivoted, but that he was against divorce, because it would relax the family the. To enforce his arguments he said: "I, who take this view, am an old member of the Judicature (he was in 1861, when he resigned, substitute of the Imperial Procurator at Angersi, and my forefathers were judges for three hundren years." Representing a very democratic Angers), and my forefathers were judges for three hundren years." Representing a very democratic arrondissement of Paris, M. Allain Targe publicly hoists a reddish flag. But in private be keeps it in his pocket and laughs at it. He is an agreeable man, tipsy or sober; and as his wife is a daughter of the late M. de Villemain, of the Academy, and many of his Anjon kindred belong to the monarchical clerical aristocracy of that province, he knows what is going on in every camp. Allain Targe is the only member of the Gambetta set who goes to Jules Simon's. I met him there before last year on the eve of a bostile appointment with Robert Mitchell, who was, he said, an aniable farcour, and would be as good a kepublican as any if he were rich enough to do without the funds the Bonapartist lenders supplied to him. Allain Targe is a man of swarthy complexion and pitted with the smallpox. His hair and beard are black, with a slight sprinkling of white.

white.

He thinks that if Gambetta purchases in the name of the State the great lines of railways from the companies which made them, and farms them out to district companies, he will be able to manage the Chambers as he pleases. A measure of this kind would throw into the hands of Government a vast amount of patronage. To carry it out appeals would have to be made to capitalists, and the expedient of amortissable loans resorted to. This would cause gold to flow in new channels and stimulate the money market. M. Leon Say argues that if M. Allain Targe's scheme for the purchase of French railways is carried out, it will precipitate the nation into a dangerous financial situation. But as M. Allain Targe does not care a straw for his ideas, and cases a good deal for official emoluments, he will not reled against the Head of the Cabinet should be follow the advice of M. Leon Say.

The other objectionable Minister is Rouvier, a Deputy for Marseilles. The Intransiegant, in giving sketches of the Ministers, only devotes a single line to this one. It treats him as a thing emitting a bad smell. "Pangth! Ca y est," is all that it says of him. Rouvier was as poor as a church mouse when Marseilles returned him to the Assembly. Against the town of Marseilles Company, which Launched a selecime for making a new dock. This brongth him He thinks that if Gambetta purchases in the

Cazot in the Senate, obtained, on a division on a questian of urgency, 120 votes. This was an event of startling importance. Grevy said, in the course of the same evening: "Gambetta is now completely at the mercy of the Centre and the Right, and he has imprudently offended them by giving M. Paul Bert the Portfolio of Public Instruction as well as that of Public Worship. Whenever they choose to turn him out they can do so with Clemencean's assistance. Gambetta has too much appealed to greed and to ambition not to be devoured by those whom it is materially impossible for him to satisfy."

Grevy was asked by Gambetta, when he had failed to recruit for his Ministry MM. de Freycinet, Jules Ferry and Leon Say, to use his influence to draw them into it. This he declined to do. He said he was determined to have no part in the formation of a new Administration beyond giving a carte-blanche to the ea-President of the Chamber. Any appointment he made M. Grevy would countersign without even hazarding a verbal objection. He had mado up his mind to tollow this course, and would not be shared by the President of the Kepublic. It was then that the great orator thought

#### PROSPECTS OF THE MORMONS.

A TALK WITH RISHOP SHARP, OF SALT LAKE CITY, Bishop Sharp, of Salt Lake City, who is in the ity in behalf of the Mormon Church, of which he s a high dignitary, talked with a TRIBUNE reporter at the St. Nicholas Hotel Friday in regard to beloved, and the note of the nightingale, and, to an the present outlook for Mormonism. The Bishop is a plainly dressed, intelligent looking man, with Persian work. It is, in fact, targely Persian in gray hair and beard, but with more of the air of a uccessful Western business man than that of a clergyman, although he talks in the measured tones of a person accustomed to pastoral duties. When asked how the Mormons regarded the President's message and the proposed legislation by Congress

"There is no alarm in the Church in regard to the matter. It is an old subject, and is no more talked Pachas. of now than it was twelve years ago. We do not fear any action of Congress. A great deal more interest is taken in the question of the admission of the delegate to Congress-whether it will be Mr. Cannon or Mr. Campbeil. Mr. Cannon's name was placed on the roll by the old clerk, but I see that Mr. Campbell's name is now on the roll, though he has not been sworn in. He is Governor Murray's delegate. I have no personal knowlege on the question, but it is my opinion that neither will be admitted, and that a new election will have to be held to decide the matter,"

"Do you not think the President is in earnest in

rated f. That is something which we don't believe will ever be attempted or carried out."

"Supposing it is attempted, what then f"

"It the strong arm of the Government is brought down upon us in such a way. I do not think at would be wise for us, a mere innaint of people, to resist, liut, as I said before, I do not think that the followers of the church, who have joined it as a religious dist, will be persecuted."

"How many members are there in the Church f"
"About 150,000, I believe, aithough a census has not been taken of its membership alone."

"Is it growing more rapidly in propertion than the Gentile nopulation of Uah?"

"Yes, I think so. Its pateral increase is greater. Then there is a Mormoo minigration of about 2,000 a year. Most of these innuigrants have friends or relatives the re. They sent set throughout our set themeuts in Utah, Montana, New Mexico and elsewhere."

thout any irrigation." Is it true that the Mormons conduct a system of ently f"

the that the Mormons conduct a system of the charch, as has been stated cently f"

government inside the Church, as has been stated recently ?"
"To this extent; We have Salt Lake City, for instance, divided into twenty wards. A Bishop and two Conneillors preside over each ward—that is, in the Church, Whonever any dispotes arise between the brethren, they are settled in the Bishop's Court. An appeal can be taken from the ward to the Court of the city, and from there to the High Council of the Church, and then to the President of the Church. That is as far as it can go. We charge no fees and collect in since in the Church courts. If either side reliases to abide by the Church decision the only punishment is severance from the Church. Of course we only take cognizance of civil cases, not of criminal."

The Bishop explained that he came East two or three times a year, and that he should remain in the city but a day or two. In his trip from Utah he said there was very little snow visible, and that only on the hills. He aided that there were many false and rediculous stories be ng published in regard to the Moreones and he wandered that they were

false and rediculous stories be ng published in regard to the Mormons, and he wondered that they were credited. Nearly all rengious denominations have churches and schools in Sait Lake City.

Physiological Use of Celluloid.-An account is given of a dentist in Bamberg baving modeled a celluloid massi organ for a patient who had lost life nose in consequence of lupus. Khinoplasty, it is stated, had been tried, but the absence of the masal cartilages made the operation an unsuccessful one; the ussai pass nges were kept open by the introduction of goose quills, finest flower of humanity, because in her science is and the patient was in a distressing condition. In this and the patter of parts model of the parts was first made, and then a wax nose fitted to the same; this was afterward worked in celluloid, and two little silver cannias substituted for the goose quills. By a hookiet the celluloid nose was attached to a pair of spectacles. The apparatus is said to occasion butte or no inconvenience.

## LIFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LITERARY AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.
Although Turkey is in so miserable a condition of depression and poverts, the Turkish people are not altogether dend. It really causes much surprise to look into the Turkish newspapers edited and read by Moslems; for they show signs of an intellectual activity quite unexpected. Every paper has notices of new books, written and published by Turks, and for Turks. The books are very frequently merely translations from the French or German, Many of them are of the books are really valuable; treating of history, of science, of literature. One of these books I have just been reading, and find it at least worth the cost. It is a History of the Turkish Empire, written a hundred and fifty years ago by a distinguished Turkish writer and now first published. Its price, by the way, is a marvel to me. It is a large octavo volume of 700 pages, printed on good paper, bound in half roan, and sells for \$1 42 at retail!

count of luminous revelations of motive, and its detailed statements of the crimes and treacheries of the long line of Sultans of the early Ottoman Empire. It calmly points out the objects in view in the formation of that redoubtable force, the Janissaries. It says that the first Sultans found themselves weak in armed men, and needed some rapid means of increasing their army in order to make head against the still formidable Byzantines. They were surrounded on every side by Christians, and the Sultans decided to make these Christians the instruments of the overthrow of Christianity in the East. So it was decided to impress able-bodied Christians for military service, and to levy a tax of a certain per cent upon the children of Christiansthe tax to be paid in kind. The children were taken from their parents and educated as Mohammedans and soldiers. Thus the number of Moslems was rapidly increased, and thus in time the Sultans found themselves possessed of an army vastly out of proportion to the numbers of their own people. This history recites with the pathos of innocence the murder, constantly repeated by successive Sultans, of younger brothers and other princes of the royal family, and explains that this was necessary in order to avoid dissension and disputes as to the right of succession. The book also tells with great detail the intrigues and the revenges of the great Pachas, explaining what motives brought into action in each case the terrible bowstring or the inadious "drops." It also mentions little administrative details, like the behending at Constantinople of 500 members of the guild of woodcutters, because some of their number were suspected of robbing a rich man's house. In fact, this History of Turkey, by Solak Zade, is a most interesting and in many respects useful book. Why the Government should care to have it printed is more than one can imagine. Yet its preface says that it is now first printed by order of "the Sultan, the Protector of Literature."

Turkish current literature also contains a good deal of poetry, which is, some of it, quite poetrcal, although rather fervid in its language. It deals largely in the sighs of lovers, and the tresses of the English reader, might suggest Moore in some of his style. The number of names that appear in conneccion with these poems would indicate that the Turks have several poets. Some of the names are such as you would least expect to find in literature. One very neat sonnet is written by a Kourd who never saw any land beyond the shadow of his native mountains. A smooth and tender love song is signed by a Turkish lady, wife of one of the

Besides such evidences of literary life among the Turks, there are others, in a number of literary magazines and reviews, of greater or less merit, which appear to be in the full tide of prosperity. These magazines are small, and often show signs of the paste pot; but they also contain essays that are not without merit and articles on current topics or on European sights and scenes which are quite suggestive,

All this activity in this direction goes to show one thing, and that is the existence of elements of life in the Turkish people, or among some classes of it, the Turkish people, or among some classes of it, is determination to enforce the laws against you?

"President Arthur deals with the question in the same way as President Gurfield. The latter successing was very pointed, but it was nis aim, as I have private means of knowing, to prevent the further with the force of the same way as the same with the further and the same way as the same way a Allmed Mithad Effendi, and Said Bey can find it worth while to write and publish the books which they are now printing-the one a new History of Turkey and the other a great U (versal Historyshows that amid all the seething corruption of the period there is some part of the nation which is not entirely rotten. But, on the other hand, there is only too much

evidence of the general corruption. Aside from the administrative decadence shown in the increase of crime and its impunity, and in the impotence of the Ministry, which a distinguished foreigner described to me the other day as amounting to a practical dissolution of that august body, there are moral toxens of rapid deterioration among the people, The Turkish women are more and more free in their movements and in their conduct. It is not a relatives there. They scatter throughout our settlements in Utah, Montana, New Mexico and elsewhere?

"Is there any thought of renoving the seat of the Church from Sailt Lake City?

"No. Work on the new temple is advancing. It is now about say; year bight, and the walls will be 100 feet high when finished. We are not anxietating any trouble. I that it to be the suntiment of the masses of the people outside of I tah, with whom I have been brought in contact, to limit the Church to the present proportions, or at beast to prevent the extension of polygamy. We resignate that in time some such action may be taken.

"You do not fear then such an increase of Gentite population in Utah as will outvote you and take the ierritorial Government sut of your hands?"

"No. we do not fear the such an increase of Gentite extension of polygamy. We resignate that in time same so the fear them such an increase of Gentite will have a considerable of the best will have no objections whatever. We have always selected men to administer the tovernment because of their fitness, and, of course, had to go into the Church to get the best men. The taxes are lower in Utah, much lower, than in any of the other Territories. The city tax in Sait Lake is only one-half of one per cent, and the entire city, county and territorial tax is only 14-p per cent. We have good schools and are building up and improving the east and reritory. There is a railroad now running 200 miles south. There is great undeveloped mineral wealth. The mining interests, however, are in the hands of the Gentites of the bighest families, very often village the common head. Hence every wave of feeling among interests, however, are in the hands of the Gentites of the best families, very often village the common head. Hence every wave of feeling among in territory. There is a railroad now running 200 miles south. There is great undeveloped mineral wealth. The mining interests, however, are in the hands of the Gentites of the best with well-knit the that bind them to the common very terrible thing for a woman to drop her vail in the street is a sign of moral corruption. The effects of the Resian war have nowhere been so apparent as in the mercase of immorality in the city among Moslems. The war brought into the city a vast mass of refugees from the villages and towns of Ealgaria. Of the women belonging to the refugee familes who have remained in the city, at least 30 per cent have adopted an irregular life. The effect of this has reached the whole mass of the Moslem population. The loose ideas of Turks on the marriage ite and their netiens about the relations between the sexes give scope to a wide development of any new form of immorality mee initiated. The streets of Constantinople are full of Turksh women on every pleasant day, and they are increasingly bold in their belavior. They are, although members of the highest families, very often village beauties with well-knit ties that bind them to the common herd. Hence every wave of feeling among the common people immediately reaches the hareans the season of the property distributed. The streets of Constantinople are full of Turksh women on every pleasant day, and they are increasingly bold in their belavior. They are, although members of the highest families, very often village beauties with well-knit ties that bind them to the common herd. Hence every wave of feeling among the common people immediately reaches the hareans. the common herd. Hence every wave of feeling among the common herd. Hence every wave of feeling among the common people immediately reaches the harems of the upper classes. The women of the refugees have been drawn by want into open profligacy, and more and more the Moslem women of city families condescend to fift, to hold secret conversations, and to carry on ill-disguised intrigues with men of all ranks in the bazars and the byways of the streets. The evil is patent, and the Government has several times made bungling attempts to regulate the vices of the men by putting more chains upon the women. But such efforts are vain before a genume uprising of women against bondage, although the tendency of the uprising is utterly evil. When a Turk now goes ent for his day's work, he first calls at a neighbor's to ask that some of the women of the house may keep watch over his door during the day. This sort of espionage is often the only security which a man dares to feel in the probity of his own family.

M. a. while, the slave-trade is more and more openly carried on. A man sold his two daughters in this city a few weeks ago. Slave dealers keep a large assortment of young women on band, and too otten, during a lull in the trade, they adopt the most disgraceful methods of assuring an income. The Government never interferes with the slave trade or any of its attendant abominations, except when some poor wretch runs away. Government officials cannot be expected to put down this trade, which is cultivated by their insatiable demands.

A short time ago a young writer of note attacked the Turkish common school system in one of the daily papers. He declared the teachers to be an ential members of the Ulema, to which class the teachers aspire to belong, met to discuss what answer to give to this assault on the learning of the Empire. At this meeting one man made a telling speech, in which he said that the only reply possiincompetent set of vagabonds. A number of influ-

ble was acknowledgment of the justice of the charge, together with an exposure of the way in which the harem system leads to the appointment of ignorant men to every place, from custom-house clerk to university professor, to the exclusion of all who rely solely upon ability as a means of advancement in life. The meeting adjourned upon the remark of another man, that, however true the description of corrupt practices in the matter of appointments, the man who dared to expose them would be banished to the Desert of Sahara in twenty-four hours.

I afterward asked one of the learned men present

at this gathering what was the connection between the narem system and the appointment of men to positions among the Ulema. In reply I was told a the reverse of select in their character. But mary little story: About eighteen years ago a Mohammedan of this city, a maker of wax candles, invested fifty dollars in the purchase of a pretty little girl of seven or eight years. He took her home and brought her up like a daughter. He had masters for her and gave her a good education. He had her instructed in French, music and drawing. At seventeen the girl was beautiful and accomplishedand was ready for the market. One day the man took his slave to the palace of the mother of the Sultan-it was during the reign of Abdul Aziz-and This history is most interesting reading on acpresented her with his best respects to that lady, as a token of the regard of a loyal subject of the Sultan. The Sultan's mother was pleased with her new acquisition, and in a short time the Sultan himself deigned to express his pleasure at the grace of this talented young creature. The girl was in demand evening after evening to sing, to play Chopin or Beethoven, and to amuse the company by her sprightly wit. Her fortune was made. Then the man who had given her this education reminded her that he had taken her from the gutter and that he was poor. The next week that maker of wax candles was appointed to an office of great importance in the Ulema, with a life salary of no mean amount. "That," said my friend bitterly, " is the connection between the harem system and the debasement of our schools. The authorities, from highest to lowest, appoint any man to any vacant office at the demand of their women. Our schools are in the hands of uneducated men, and those who are educated are regarded as enemies of the Government if they venture to utter a word of comment or to try to bring about a reform."

It is unquestionably true that moral corruption has a new and deep hold upon the Turkish body politic. From the days of Sodom down the nation that has given itself up to licentiousness has sealed its own annihilation. It is a question how long Turkey can stand with such a foul cancer eating its vital parts.

The negotiation for an arrangement between Turkey and her bondholders is not yet completed. The Finance Minister seems willing enough, but unable to find revenues which will suffice to pay the modest interest demanded by the bondholders in exchange for the relinquishment of one-half of their demands. The situation is terribly complicated by the appearance of Russia on the scene with a reminder that some revenue will have to be applied to the payment of the war indemnity, Meanwhile the Government is collecting taxes in advance for 1883, and is living on the proceeds.

But if energy is lacking in some departments of Government, it exists at least in one. Upon the Hippodrome in this city stand two obelisks, and, between them, a brazen column of three entwined serpents, which was made by the Greeks from the armor of Persians killed at the battle of Plates, and which was first set up at Delphi as a votive offering to Apollo. The Mayor of the city, Mazhar Pacha, has been inspecting these antiques of the Hippodrome and has concluded that they are "dreadfully out of repair." At least this morning's Turkish papers announce that he has ordered the brazen column of Platea to be scoured with sand!

AMERICAN CATTLE ABROAD.

WHY A SMALLER NUMBER HAS BEEN SHIPPED THIS YEAR THAN FORMERLY-PREVALENCE OF CAT-

THE DISEASE. A TRIBUNE reporter recently visited several shippers of cattle and beef in order to learn the cause of the reduced exportation of live cattle and beef during the present season, and also to ascertain the views of cattle dealers in regard to the "foot and mouth" disease appearing among American cattle on landing in England, a report in relation to which, made by Dr. Charles P. Lyman to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington was published in The TRIBUNE on November 21. Francis H. Ralph said that the present small exportation of cattle was due simply to the fact that there was no profit in the business. "At this time last year," said he, "cattle could-be bought at 10 cents a pound, dressed weight, and could be sold in Liverpool and Glasgow at 16 cents, which would pay a profit of about \$15 a head. Now we must pay 13 cents a pound, making a bullock cost about \$24 more than last year. The English market has been supplied with an unusual amount of native beef, for the reason that short crops have compelled the English farmers to sell off their cattle to a greater extent than usual. That supply cannot last, however, and eventually prices must go up on the other side. At present we are exporting scarcely any cattle, while last year one dealer shipped 10,000, another 20,000, and a third 24,000 head of cattle. One reason for the higher price of cattle in this country is the short corn crop. Corn' could be bought in Canada for 20 cents last year. but costs 45 cents this year. For this same cause

farmers are sending their cattle to market only half fattened, and the best cattle have already been marketed. "As to he report of the foot and month disease

# MINING INTERESTS IN MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24 .- A dispatch from

Tucson says: